

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,**Martin Van Buren,**
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st dis. Chittenden Lyon, of Caldwell,
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian
3d " J. S. T. Donnellson, of Warren
4th " Rodas Garth, of Wayne
5th " Joseph Haskin, of Mercer
6th " Gen. Elias Barber, of Green
7th " Jesse Abell, of Marion
8th " Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson
9th " Alexander Lackey, of Floyd
10th " Ben Taylor, of Fayette
11th " Thomas Marshall, of Lewis
12th " Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason
13th " Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin

From the Globe.

INJUSTICE TO MR. VAN BUREN.

The annals of party warfare do not furnish an instance of a more reckless and persevering, and, we may add, virulent effort, to create false impressions and excite unjust prejudice, than that which is making by the opposition press of the south against Mr. Van Buren upon the slave subject. Nothing could be better calculated to bring lasting reproach upon the political and party ethics of a portion of the Union, for which so much has heretofore been claimed in that respect. We challenge the production of a single case in which truth, justice, and the ordinary charities of man's nature, have been so grossly violated. Upon no one point has there been the slightest deviation from this course. A mere acquiescence on the part of Mr. Van Buren in a vote of instructions upon the Missouri question, passed unanimously by the branch of the State Legislature, of which he was a member, although followed by a refusal to sign the memorial of his fellow-citizens to Congress on the same subject, and the irrefragable evidence of a willingness on his part to compromise himself with his own State, rather than join in the crusade against the South, which was gotten up on that subject, has, for the last two or three years, been made the theme of incessant and virulent vituperation by men and presses, who have themselves, during the whole of that period, been in close political alliance and cordial fraternization with the authors, aiders and abettors of the Missouri restriction.

By the old constitution of New-York, the white and black population were placed upon an equal footing in regard to the right of suffrage. The propriety of a longer continuance of that equality came under discussion in the convention of 1821, and resumed, as appears by its journals, the character of a party question. The fact that the votes of the colored population were, with very few exceptions, invariably given to the federal side, was notorious, and their known propensity to side with wealth and fashion, offered the best security that it would long continue to be the case.—Whether it was from that consideration, or from higher motives, it is now unnecessary to inquire, but the fact appears that the members of that party, almost without exception, advocated a continuance of the existing equality between these two classes of votes. The republican members of the convention, on the other hand, holding the blacks to be, from their degraded condition, unfit for the proper exercise of the right of suffrage, were as generally in favor of their exclusion from it, but differed among themselves as to the precise terms upon which it should be accomplished. By the proposition reported by the Select Committee, their exclusion was made without qualification, and they were nevertheless subject to taxation. A portion of the Republican members, and Mr. Van Buren among the number, opposed the report, and contended:

1. That their exclusion from the right of voting ought to be accompanied by an exemption from taxation; and 2dly, that however slight the prospect of their ever emerging from the degraded condition in which they stood, it was at least expedient to give them an opportunity of doing so, by holding out as an inducement to industry and sobriety, the privileges of citizenship, on their becoming freeholders of the value of \$250—a privilege which they contended would be safely granted in a community where there were but few blacks, and where slavery did not exist. This subject was recommended, and a proposition to that effect reported; which, after full consideration and discussion, received the united support of the republican members, and was adopted against the united and vigorous

resistance of the entire opposition. The attempt to inflame the public mind on that head, when the question of ratification came before the people from which so much, in the state of public feeling, was expected, was defeated. The provision was finally adopted, and its effect has been an almost entire exclusion of black votes: so much so, that it is confidently believed that there are not one hundred, perhaps not fifty, black votes given in the State, out of more than 250,000 suffrages which may be polled. No one who was favorable to the exclusion, now doubts that it was wise to make it, nor that it was accomplished in the best possible manner. And yet with these facts before them, and notwithstanding it is a question of a purely local character, the opposition presses of the south, with scarcely one exception, and in open and undisguised defiance of truth and honor, have again and again asserted that Van Buren was in favor of placing the blacks on the same footing with the whites in the settlement of the right of suffrage for the State of New-York.

To give the crowning grace to these labors of love, having for their object either to turn a friend into an enemy, or the execrable meanness of trying to excite unjust prejudice against a political opponent upon a most delicate subject, for sheer party purposes, the editor of the *Lynchburg Virginian* has brought another topic before the South, which has been going the rounds there of the opposition press. We had laid the matter by for notice some time since; but were prevented by the occupation of our columns with the proceedings of Congress. We will do so now; and it there be a sense of shame left in the breast of this editor, he will, we hope, be disposed to make some atonement for the injustice of which he has been guilty. The charge he makes against Mr. Van Buren is, that in 1822, being his first session in Congress, he voted against striking out a clause, about the introduction of slaves by other than citizens, from the bill for the organization of the Territorial Government of Florida.

The *Southern Times* thus displays the article from the *Lynchburg Virginian*.

"The *Lynchburg Virginian* has brought to our mind a fourth instance of Mr. Van Buren's regard for the South, to which we invite attention.

"We copy the proceedings of the Florida case, they being less generally known than his support of the Missouri Restrictions, and his vote for free Negro suffrage.

"SENATE, Wednesday, March 6.
"The Committee of the Whole, yesterday, on motion of Mr. King of Alabama, struck out of the bill the following clause of the 11th section:

"No slave or slaves shall, directly or indirectly, be introduced into the said territory, except by a citizen of the United States, removing into said territory, for actual settlement, and being at the time of such removal, bona fide owner of such slave or slaves, and every slave imported or brought into said territory, contrary to the provision of this act, shall, thereupon, be entitled to, and receive his or her freedom.

"On the question of concurring with the committee, in striking out the clause, Mr. Mills made some remarks to show the expediency of retaining it in the bill. Mr. King of Alabama replied, and Mr. Mills further advocated a disagreement to the amendment. Messrs. Barton and Van Buren joined briefly in the discussion, and Mr. Lloyd spoke against the clause at considerable length, and with much earnestness.

"The question on agreeing with the Committee of the Whole in striking out the clause, was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

"YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Benton, Brown of Louisiana, D'Wolf, Eaton, Elliot, Gaillard, Holmes of Massachusetts, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Loyd, Macon, Noble, Pleasants, Smith, Southard, Stokes, Van Dyke, Walker, Ware, Williams of Missouri, and Williams of Tennessee—23.

"NAVS—Messrs. Barton, Boardman, Brown of Ohio, Chandler, Dickerson, Findlay, Holmes of Maine, King of New York, Knight, Lannan, Lowrie, Mills, Morris, Otis, Parrot, Ruggles, Seymour, Thomas and VAN BUREN—20.

"We beg particular attention to the character of the restrictions attempted to be imposed, in the organization of the Territorial Government of Florida. Although it did not prohibit slavery, yet attempted to prescribe the condition upon which it might exist; an attempt which should not have been made by Congress, but which should have been left solely to the action of the Legislative Council of Florida, which stands in the same relation to the people of that Territory, in the regulation of its municipal affairs, that the State Legislatures do to the people of the States. It is a link in the chain of evidence, therefore, which goes to substantiate Mr. Van Buren's hostility to one of the vital interests of the southern States. We do not deny that, in his opinions on the subject, he is conscientiously honest; but the question is, whether a man entertaining such sentiments should be supported by the South."

This is the vote which this editor stigmatises as "a link in the chain of evidence which goes to substantiate Mr. Van Buren's hostility to one of the vital interests of the southern States;" with what justice, let the following facts decide.

1. The bill with this clause in it, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Van Buren was a member, by Judge William Smith, of South Carolina, who, although chairman of the

committee, gave only a silent vote to strike out when a question was made up on the subject, taking no part in the debate. It could not have been looked upon as a very objectionable one, or he would not have inserted it, in the first instance.

2. The clause itself was taken from the act organizing the Orleans Territory, in 1804, which was reported by a committee, 4 out of 5 of whom were slaveholders, and no less personages than Breckinridge of Kentucky, Wright of Maryland, Jackson and Baldwin of Georgia. This act, after providing that no slave or slaves imported into the United States after the 1st of May, 1798, should be introduced into the Territory, under heavy penalties, further provides, that "no slave or slaves shall directly or indirectly be introduced into the said Territory, except by a citizen of the United States removing to the said Territory for actual settlement, and being at the time of such removal bona fide owner of such slave or slaves; and every slave imported or brought into the said Territory, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon be entitled to and receive his or her freedom.

What would these distinguished southerners have thought of being charged with voting for this act, with "hostility to one of the vital interests of the southern States?"

But this is not all. What will the reader think of the fairness of this editor, when he is told that the provisions of this obnoxious clause lay at the foundation of the legislation of the slave holding States, for the government of the States themselves, in this respect? Surely, surely, it could not argue great hostility to the South, to vote for applying a rule to a southern territory which the southern States have, with the greatest unanimity, applied to themselves.

1st. By an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Virginia on the 17th December, 1792, it was enacted as follows:

"1. Be it enacted, &c. That no persons shall henceforth be slaves within this Commonwealth, except such as were so on the 17th day of October, in the year 1785, and the descendants of the females of them.

"2. Slaves which shall hereafter be brought into this Commonwealth, and kept therein one whole year together, or so long at different times as shall amount to one year, shall be free.

"3. Every person hereafter importing slaves into this Commonwealth, contrary to this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every slave so imported; and every person selling or buying any such slaves, shall, in like manner, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every slave so sold or bought; one moiety of which forfeitures shall be to the use of the Commonwealth, and the other moiety to him or them that will sue for the same; to be recovered by action of debt or information in any court of record.

"4. Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to those who may incline to remove from any part of the United States and become citizens of this State, if within sixty days after such removal he or she shall take the following oath before some Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth:

"I, A. B. do swear that my removal into the State of Virginia was with no intent of evading the laws for preventing the further importation of slaves, nor have I brought with me any slaves with an intention of selling them, nor have any of the slaves which I have brought with me been imported from Africa, or any of the West India Islands, since the 1st day of November, 1771; so help me God." Nor to any person claiming slaves by descent, marriage or devise; nor to any citizens of this Commonwealth, being now the actual owners of slaves within any of the United States, and removing such hither; nor to travellers and others making a transient stay, and bringing slaves for necessary attendance and carrying them out again.—Act reducing several acts in force, passed Dec. 17, 1792.

2d. Acts similar in their policy, in many cases proving like penalties, with freedom on the part of the slaves introduced into the States against their provisions, were passed. We insert them below; they render further comment on this subject superfluous. The *Lynchburg Virginian*, and its coadjutors in this disreputable warfare, must desist from its further prosecution, or they must be content to have their party ethics bear the name it is so rapidly acquiring.

DELAWARE.

SEC. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall, after the passing of this act, bring any negro or mulatto slave into this State for sale, or otherwise, the said negro or mulatto slave is hereby declared free to all intents and purposes, and the person or persons bringing the said negro or mulatto slave into the State as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered in any court of record in this State, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to be applied to the use of the State, and the other to the person or persons who will sue for the same.—Act of Feb. 3, 1787.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That when any negro or mulatto slave or slaves have been, or hereafter shall be, devised, or devolve by heirship, or representation, to any citizen or citizens of this State, by any person or persons residing out of this State, such devise, heir, or representative, or his or her executors or administrators, may bring into this State, and

retain therein, such negro or mulatto slave or slaves, so devised or devolving as aforesaid; any thing in the said recited act, to which this is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.—Supplement to act above referred to, passed Feb. 2, 1787.

MARYLAND.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall not be lawful, from and after the passing of this act, to import or bring into this State, by land or water, any negro, mulatto or other slave, for sale, or to reside within this State; and any person brought into this State as a slave contrary to this act, if a slave before, shall thereupon immediately cease to be the property of the person or persons so importing or bringing such slave within this State, and shall be free.

2. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States, who shall come into this State with a bona fide intention of settling therein, to import or bring into this State, or within one year thereafter, any slave or slaves, the property of such citizen at the time of his or her said removal, which slave or slaves, or the mother or mothers of which slave or slaves, shall have been resident of the United States, or some one of them, three whole years next preceding such removal, and the same to retain as slaves.—Act of Dec. 31, 1796.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall introduce into this State any slave or slaves after the passing hereof, from any of the United States which have passed laws for the liberation of slaves, shall, on complaint thereof before any justice of the peace, be compelled by such justice to enter into bond with sufficient surety in the sum of fifty pounds current money for each slave, for the removing of such slave or slaves to the State from whence such slave or slaves were brought, within three months thereafter; the penalty whereof shall be recovered, one half for the use of the prosecutor, on failure of a compliance therewith, and the person introducing such slaves shall also, in case of such failure, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, and applied to his own use.—Act passed in 1786.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

81. Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful, at any time after the passing of this act, for any person or persons to bring into this State, either by land or water, (except as is herein after excepted,) any negro, mulatto, mestizo, or other slave, or servant of color, for sale within this State, or to be kept therein; nor shall it be lawful for any free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, any time after the passing of this act, to enter into this State: And every such person of color as aforesaid, being a slave, or bound to service for a term of years, or free, who shall be sent or brought into this State, or shall enter or come into the same, contrary to this act, shall and may be apprehended, and taken before a justice of the peace, within the district where he or she shall be so apprehended, by any citizen or free white man, who shall be an inhabitant of such district, to be dealt with as is hereinafter provided.

88. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall tend to prevent any person or persons, residing in any of the different States, to migrate into this State, with his, her or their slaves: Provided such person or persons, so migrating as aforesaid, shall, before such migration, on oath, produce a certificate of such oath, before a justice of the peace, or judge, and swear or affirm, that he, she or they, have come into this State with an intent to reside therein; and that the said slaves, brought into this State as aforesaid, have been the bona fide property of such person or persons, for the term of two years before the migrating of such person or persons; and they shall also produce to the said judge or justice, a certificate under the hand and seal of a magistrate in the state in which such person or persons reside, certifying that the slave or slaves, intended to be brought into this state, have been his, her or their property for the term aforesaid; and it may or shall not be lawful for any person or persons coming into this state, with an intent to reside therein, to dispose of or hire any slave or slaves, so brought in by him, her or them, as aforesaid, until such person or persons have resided therein for the full term of two years.

89. Provided, also, That in no case, or upon any pretence whatever, shall it be lawful for any person, being the head of a family, to bring into this state any number of negroes exceeding ten, without the express permission of the legislature; and that no other persons, except the head of a family, so intending to reside in this state, shall be allowed the benefit or provision extended or afforded in the above clause of this act.

91. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall bring into this state, by land or by water, or shall have in his, her, or their possession, any slave or slaves as aforesaid, he, she, or they shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars.—Act passed in 1800.

GEORGIA.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That three months from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons shall bring into this state, from any other state in the United States, any mulatto, mestizo, or negro slave or slaves, of any age or sex, or make sale or other disposition thereof to any of the inhabitants of this state, all and every person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence the sum of five hundred dollars, and for the second and every subsequent offence,

one thousand dollars, for every mulatto, mestizo, or negro slave so brought into this state, sold or otherwise disposed of, to be recovered in the supreme court of the county where the offence shall happen, by bill, plaint, or indictment, one half to the use of any informer, who shall prosecute the offender to conviction, the other half to the use of the state.

3. And to prevent any evasion, or construction contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, Be it enacted, That wherever it shall appear to the satisfaction of a court and jury, that any person or persons have actually brought such slave or slaves into this state, with a view or intention of making sale of the same, and he or they be duly convicted thereof, such person or persons shall be subject to the same penalties, as in cases where the importation and sale, or other disposition shall have been made; and the act of bringing them into this state with such intention, and the act of making sale or other disposition of them, shall be severally considered and taken as a consummation of the offence herein prohibited, and be punishable in the county where either act shall be committed; Provided always, nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person removing into this state from either of the United States, and becoming a citizen thereof, from bringing with him any number of slaves. And nothing herein contained shall restrain the sale or other disposition of slaves by the citizens of this state in their own right, and in the ordinary methods of transferring that species of property, unless it shall be made to appear that such practice is intended as a fraud upon this act, and contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof: And provided also, That from and after the time aforesaid, no person whatever shall bring or cause to be brought from any of the United States, except such who are removing to this state, or such who have negroes left by will or otherwise, in any of the United States; that before any such slaves be brought to this state, the person intending to bring such slaves shall first make oath before the court of the county (or justice of the peace) from which he is about to remove or bring such slaves, that the slaves he is about to bring to Georgia are his own family negroes, or such as have been actually left him by will or otherwise, particularly specifying the name, number and sex of such negroes; that a certificate, together with the seal of the said county annexed, shall be by such person produced to a justice of the peace, upon coming into this state; that such justice is hereby required to give such person a certificate of the same, which shall entitle him to pass to the county in which he resides or is moving to; and within twenty days after his arriving in such county, shall go to the clerk of the Superior Court, and there make oath that the negroes he has brought with him are the same comprehended in the certificate aforesaid, which certificate and oath shall be filed of record in such office.—Act passed January 13, 1798.

KENTUCKY.

SEC. 1. From and after the passage of this act no slave or slaves shall be imported into this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Every person hereafter importing slaves into this Commonwealth, contrary to this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every slave so imported; and every person selling or buying any such slave shall, in like manner, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every such slave so sold or bought; which sums shall be recoverable on an indictment or information in any court of record, and shall belong to the Commonwealth, and be payable into the treasury thereof. * * * * *

On the trial of any such indictment, if it be proved on behalf of the Commonwealth, that the defendant or defendants have brought to this State any slave and sold the same, it shall be sufficient to subject such defendant or defendants to the penalties inflicted by this act, unless he, she, or they, can prove to the satisfaction of the jury, that he, she or they have taken the oath hereafter required, and have not violated the same; and that he, she, or they have removed from any other State or Territory of the United States, and have become a permanent resident of this State; or that he, she or they, having been residents of this State, acquired or derived title to the slave or slaves in question, by marriage, descent or devise made to them; and that at the time such title accrued, by marriage, descent or devise, said slave or slaves were in some other State or Territory of the United States, and that such slave or slaves were brought here in consequence thereof; or that, residing in this State, he, she or they have brought such slave with an intent of keeping him, or her, or them, for their own service; or that he, she or they were travellers, or were sojourners, making only a transient stay in this Commonwealth, and brought such slave or slaves for the purpose of necessary attendance, and with intent of carrying such slave or slaves again out of the State.

SEC. 3. [This section provides that persons removing into the State, and bringing slaves with them, shall make the following oath:] I, A. B. do swear, (or affirm,) that my removal to the State of Kentucky was with an intention to become a citizen thereof, and that I have brought with me no slave or slaves, and will bring no slave or slaves in this State with intent of selling them.—Act passed Feb. 8, 1815.

NOTE.—An act containing similar provisions was passed in 1833.

TENNESSEE.

1. Be it enacted &c. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into this State any slave or slaves, such slave or slaves shall be immediately seized, upon application to any Justice of the Peace who shall thereupon issue his warrant for the apprehending of said slave or slaves, when apprehended shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash, for the use of the State.—Act passed October 21, 1812.

ALABAMA.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any slave or slaves to be imported, introduced or brought into this State, except by the following described persons, that is to say: emigrants to this State, who shall be permitted to bring with them such slaves as are bona fide their own property, and for their own use; guardians, who are citizens of this State, and whose wards reside in this State, who shall be permitted to bring and introduce into this State such slaves as are bona fide the property of their wards; executors and administrators, whose testator or intestator was at the time of his death a resident citizen of this State, who shall be permitted to bring and introduce into this State such slaves as were the bona fide property of their testator or intestator at the time of his death, and the possession of which they are entitled in their representative capacity; heirs, who are resident citizens of this State, to whom any slaves may have lawfully descended, or may hereafter lawfully descend; legatees, who are resident citizens of this State, to whom any slave may have been, or may hereafter be bona fide given or bequeathed by last will and testament, after the death of the testator; legal distributees of any estate of any deceased person, who are resident citizens of this State, and who may acquire as such any slaves, either by purchase or division; husbands, who are resident citizens of this State, and who may bona fide acquire by marriage any slaves, being the property of their wives at the time of their marriage, or such as may be given to their wives in consequence of their marriage.

[The second section requires an oath, and a statement or account of the slaves, from persons bringing them into the State.

The fifth section prescribes the penalties and forfeitures for bringing slaves into the State without authority.—Act passed Jan. 16, 1832.

MISSISSIPPI.

SEC. 4. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import into this State from any of the United States, or the Territories thereof, as merchandise, any slave or slaves, either negro or mulatto, or of any other description whatever, above the age of fifteen years, without having previously obtained a certificate, signed by two respectable freeholders in the county of the State or Territory from whence such slave or slaves is, or are brought; which certificate shall contain a particular description of the stature and complexion of such slave or slaves, together with the name, age, and sex of the same; and furthermore that the slave or slaves therein mentioned and described, have not been guilty of or convicted of murder, burglary, arson, or other felony, within their knowledge or belief, in such State or Territory; which certificate shall be signed or acknowledged, before the clerk of the county of the State or Territory where the same is given, and certified by said clerk, specifying therein that the persons whose signatures are affixed thereto are respectable freeholders of the county and neighborhood in which they reside.

[The 5th section provides for the registry of the certificate. The 6th section prescribes the penalty for selling or purchasing slaves without complying with the act.—Act passed June 18, 1822.

LOUISIANA.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted &c. That from and after the promulgation of this act, no slaves shall be introduced into the State of Louisiana, except in accordance with the provision of this act.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, &c. That all persons emigrating into this State, who shall actually settle and reside therein,

shall be permitted to introduce such slaves as are for their own use, and are bona fide their own property, and all citizens of this State who may become the lawful owners and proprietors of any slave or slaves without the limits of this State, may, in like manner, and for similar purposes, introduce such slave or slaves. Provided, That the slaves were not purchased in the States of Mississippi, or Alabama, or in the Territory of Arkansas, or in Florida; and if any slaves purchased in the aforesaid States, by any citizen of this State, should be introduced, the person or persons so introducing them shall be subject to the pains and penalties provided for in the third section of this act.

[The third section requires an oath, and statement or account of slaves introduced into the State by inhabitants or emigrants.]—Act passed November 19, 1831.

Note.—The above extracts are not designed to show the laws in the several States as they now exist, but as they have existed at former periods.

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1836.

Dr. F. W. Coleman can be generally found at his office. His room is at present at (Keiser's) Lexington Hotel.

NEW JERSEY.

We presume there can be now no doubt with either party, how the vote of New Jersey will be cast. By an error of Legislation, the day appointed for the choice of Electors in this State, was not within the pale of the U. S. Constitution, consequently the choice will devolve on the Legislature. The late elections in New Jersey have terminated in the choice of 8 Councilmen and 32 Representatives, Democrats—and 6 Councilmen and 18 Representatives, Whigs—making a democratic, Van Buren and Johnson majority of 16, on joint ballot.

We presume no one, either democrat or whig, can now doubt the sound democratic principles of Pennsylvania. She has gloriously manifested them in her late elections, and will certainly support the Van Buren ticket in November.

The fox once called the grapes "sour." So it will be with some of the spies appointed at the meeting which adopted the secret resolutions for the organization of the Wiggies. If they attack the "doubtful voters" they will be told "it is no go." If they try to train the thinking part of the community, they will be told, "I think of it." If they talk to a democrat and attempt to explain the matter, they will be laughed at. The only consolation left will be "sour grapes, sour grapes."

For a few days past we have been reminded of the high and responsible station of the conductor of a "Gazette."—And it has been a matter not of surprise but of regret to us that much has been stated for fact, in different papers which not only proves untrue but we are bound to believe the promulgators knew or believed to be untrue. It is but a sorry compliment to the readers and supporters of a paper, to say the least of it.

For our own part we would not give to our readers, a statement known to be uncertain, without saying so. Yet how many tales have been told by the different presses of the opposition concerning the late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio? and for what? Ask them for what? The answer will be (privately) "for effect"—and what is the effect? We answer, not only to lower in the estimation of the public the character of the Press—but, to rivet the attention of the public to the transactions of such "leaders" as have assumed the right to command the people not to vote against their orders.

The first effect—viz: as to the character of the press, we deplore. The second we are pleased with—for when once the attention of the people is drawn to this course, pursued by the opposition "leaders," such attempts to poke things down their throats, will be met with the indignation which they deserve, and we are in the hope that Kentuckians whether called Whigs or Democrats, have mental faculties sufficient to discover—moral energy sufficient to condemn—and popular strength sufficient to render useless—the efforts of some, to establish a kind of dictatorship.

We understand that in a personal rencontre in Louisville, on Friday last Mr. Jones was killed by Mr. C. Harper formerly of this city, from the circumstances as related to us Mr. H. was justifiable.

The Fayette Whigs and doubtful voters, can interpret the frequent visits which those office-holders, and their colleagues, amounting in the whole, to 182, may make to them previous to the election.

The following is the list of part of the Committee of Vigilance appointed under Gen. Combs's second resolution. We insert it to confer further favors on the Lexington Whig Editors:

Col. R. Linn, Chairman. This gentleman was a candidate for the Legislature, but declined lest he should owe his election to the Jackson party.

John R. Dunlap, late whig representative in the State Legislature.

William Rodas, representative in the Legislature and turnpike director.

Jacob Hughes, late representative in the State Legislature.

Samuel B. Todd, Clerk of the elections at the Athens precinct, and Post-master.

John Cavins, Deputy Sheriff.

John Cird, late Representative in the State Legislature.

Asa Thomson, late Sheriff.

John Wirt, City Collector.

Win. Z. Thomson, Turnpike Director and Treasurer.

Edw. Oldham, Turnpike Director.

Roger Quinles, Turnpike President.

John S. Kenney, Deputy Sheriff.

Thos. S. Redd, High Sheriff.

A. K. Woolley, State Senator and Turnpike President.

Leslie Combs, Bank Director.

Charlton Hunt, late Mayor and Bank Director.

Robert Wickliffe, Representative in the State Legislature.

James E. Davis, Mayor of the City, legislated in for life, and Justice of the Peace for Fayette.

Richard Puddell, Commonwealth's Attorney.

J. F. Pearson, City Attorney.

B. W. Dudley, Professor in Transylvania.

Thos. P. Hart, President of the City Council.

Joseph Willard, City Councilman.

Thos. Huggins, City Councilman.

Wm. Pindexter, City Councilman.

H. J. Badley, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Clerk of the City, and principal Clerk of the Elections.

J. R. Sloan, Deputy Sheriff.

Jacob Ashton, member of the City Council.

Julius Clarke, Whig Editor.

D. C. Wickliffe, Whig Editor.

Edwin Bryant, Whig Editor.

Harvey McGuire, City Councilman.

John Keiser, City Councilman.

William H. Rainey, Bank Director.

A. P. Hawkins, Bank Clerk.

N. L. Fennell, Whig Editor and Printer, City Printer, and City Councilman.

William C. Boll, City Commissioner.

Thomas Megowan, Deputy Sheriff, Keeper of the Court House and Jail.

William M. Brand, Bank Director.

James Hamilton, Bank Director and City Councilman.

James G. McKinney, City Councilman.

Thomas H. Pindell, Bank Teller.

Patterson Bain, Bank Director.

Every Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff in the county included.

MR. GRANGER AND THE WHIG COMMITTEE.

It is the characteristic of the "all sorts" party, who now usurp the name of Whigs ever since the origin of parties in this country, to strive by flattering the local prejudices of the people and nailing themselves of their dissensions to ride into power. Another very artful piece of finess is that which Mr. Jefferson pointed out. An apt facility of changing their name, like a skilful rogue, taking an alias when one title is disgraced. Thus, when Federalist and National Republican had become alarm drums to the people, they left off that appellation and called themselves Whigs; and now, incredible to tell, all the surviving members of the Hartford Convention, Gen. Harrison, and all the supporters of John Adams, are now styled Whigs! But it would take a Machiavel to trace the devices of the quondam federal, now whig party. A part of the present scheme of this modern Proteus is to enlist the anti-masons, the abolitionists, by putting Granger on their ticket. But we think "they have waked up the wrong passenger this time." It is in vain, by the indisputable authority of Mr. Clay and Chilton Allan, even to attempt to dispute the journals of Congress. He voted to sustain every abolition petition presented last winter, with one exception, and then as the motion to lay on the table was offered by the presentor, he concurred; and he said distinctly that such was his reason. He was always ranged with Slade and his band of agitators. These are the facts, and how unlucky it is there should be such a discrepancy between them and the assertions of the illustrious certificate makers. In that, however, they may differ with us. They seem to have wondrous faith in the virtue of certificates,

and take it for granted, the people will believe and adopt every thing emanating from such authority. If we might be so bold, we would merely suggest that perhaps the people here don't always go by authority. Indeed it is strange that it appears to be forgotten that John Quincy Adams was rejected despite of this same authority. But may be it is thought they are more subdued now and will not be so unruly again. We hope not—we hope that Kentuckians have yet the spirit to examine and judge for themselves, and to scorn alike a man who has betrayed them once, and the uncouth instruments of his ambition he now dares to offer for their support.

But Col. Johnson has ventured to leave home and visit several places since his return from Washington and this forthwith is an unheard-of thing in a candidate. If he chose to defend himself by illustrious precedent, surely he could offer such as the all sorts would acknowledge. Who was it that, upon leaving Washington, made a grand tour through the States, pronouncing philippics at every village against Gen. Jackson? Who was it that said he would rather war, pestilence and famine, or any other scourge, should visit his country than that Gen. Jackson should be elected? This was done by a candidate; yes, and he did worse whilst he was a candidate. He availed himself of his place in the Senate of the United States to defame a competitor, who had no means of repelling his calumnies there or elsewhere. But the committee seem to have forgotten where Gen. Harrison and Mr. Granger are at present. By the last accounts, Gen. H. was in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Granger was on a visit to Ohio. But of course this is all right and proper, as their object is to defeat Mr. Van Buren—another man worse than war, pestilence and famine to their ringed, streaked, and speckled party—for he neither favors nullification, or bank rule, or that happy invention of rag money, by which speculators can swindle the poor man of his earnings.

The oft-repeated stories which the committee of the all sorts have again repeated against this gentleman are scarce worthy of notice. But Dr. Dudley has proscribed them at this time, no doubt, to operate again before the election. But the people won't swallow them.

Every body knows that Mr. Van Buren did vote on the subject of the Missouri resolution, as every democrat would have voted—in obedience to the will of his constituents, proclaiming at the same time, that he disagreed with them. That he is not an abolitionist, the proclamation of Tappan, & Co. fully shows; and if confirmation were wanting, his found in the violent opposition of Granger and the slave junta. His letter to the Georgia representation, the resolutions drawn by himself, and passed at a public meeting at Albany; the conduct of Mr. Beardsly and others of his immediate friends, in expelling the Abolition Convention from Utica, must satisfy every mind on that subject.

As to the voting for free negro suffrage, there is no need of arguing that point. The assertion is directly in the face of truth, flatly and wholly contradicted by the journals of the Legislature, as well as by his arguments upon the occasion. More anon.

The last Argus says, "We are informed from undoubted authority that the Northern Bank of Kentucky in Lexington, is again discounting and loaning money in the usual way." This is a mistake—we applied to one of the officers of the Bank for information on the subject, and were informed that the Bank was only discounting Bills of Exchange, to enable the exporters of stock and other articles, to send the same to market. We have no doubt, but upon this subject we are not informed, that a few weeks more will enable the Bank to extend their usual facilities.

We have been favored by a friend with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman of this vicinity, now at Chillicothe, Ohio, in which we have every confidence—Vance's majority is upwards of 10,000—10 counties not heard from. For Representatives, there had been returned on the Harrison side 35—on the Van Buren side 25—leaving 12 to be heard from—a majority of Whig Congressmen elected.

MR. GRANGER—ABOLITION.

Upon referring to the files of the Gazette, we had supposed that our predecessor had settled with the Observer, the question of Mr. Granger being an abolitionist. In the Gazette of June 6, is the following, to which the Observer made no response, that we recollect.

MR. GRANGER—ABOLITION.

"Others there are, less prejudiced than the Editors of the Observer & Reporter, whose minds are not made up on a subject of a choice between a high minded, talented and chivalrous Kentuckian, and a 'northern abolitionist for the Vice Presidency of the U. S.'"

Ky. Gazette, May 23.

"We call upon the Gazette to sustain this charge against Mr. G. with the proof." Obs. and Rep. May 25.

Congress.—House of Representatives.

"And that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic and dangerous to the Union."

"On Motion of Mr. Underwood, the question was first taken on the first branch of the sentence, ending with the words 'District of Columbia,' and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 163, nays 47. Col. Johnson voting in the affirmative—MR. GRANGER in the negative. What are we to infer from this vote of Mr. Granger's. Why, that Congress, in his opinion, ought to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia."

But again, "The question recurring on the second branch of the sentence, being the words in italics, was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 127, nays 67." Col. Johnson again voting in the affirmative. Mr. GRANGER in the negative!!! By this vote Mr. Granger made known his belief, that Congress not only ought to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, but that such interference would be violating no public faith, that the act would not be unwise, impolitic or dangerous to the Union."

Has the Gazette sustained the charge against Mr. Granger with the proof?—Or will the Observer enlighten its readers by laying this proof before them? Or will even the whigs of Ky. abandon our own gallant and patriotic Johnson to sustain the man, whose votes on Mr. Pinckney's resolution prove him to be an abolitionist?

Yet we find the Observer of Saturday, again denying the abolitionism of Mr. Granger, and sustaining itself by the testimony of Mr. Clay and Mr. Allan, given in their response, to the call of Professor Dudley and the others of the Secret Committee; which evidence appears to be the opinion of those gentlemen, mostly founded on private conversation of Mr. Granger. Those gentlemen speak only of his private conversations and public speeches. Neither of them furnished the Journals of Congress, to show the votes of Mr. Granger on this "engrossing topic." Be it our duty to supply the defect, and we should like to see the Editors of the Intelligencer and the Observer, so far to "disabuse" their readers, as to publish the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the U. States, of the 8th of February last—and to save them the trouble of searching for those proceedings, or of applying to their witnesses (both of whom, doubtless have the journal.) We now refer them to the Richmond Enquirer, of the 13th February, 1836.

It is by no means certain, that Mr. C. Allan may not have to resort to Mr. Granger or some other, to prove that he is not an abolitionist himself.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The City Corporation of Lexington, has subscribed for one thousand shares, of \$100 each, in the capital stock of the above Company. Individual subscriptions have been of but small amount.

The City Council also recommends the fostering hand of the state Legislature to this magnificent undertaking.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MARYLAND—MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

In the course of my reading, I have met with the following opinions of Mr. Jefferson, which, as being appropriate to the situation of a sister State, and as setting forth the true democratic principles, you may deem worthy of insertion in your columns:

"Some men look at Constitutions with sanctimonious reverence, and deem them like the ark of the covenant, too sacred to be touched. They ascribe to the men of the preceding age, a wisdom more than human, and suppose what they did to be beyond amendment. * * * I am certainly not an advocate for frequent and untried changes in laws and constitutions. I think moderate imperfection had better be borne with; because when once known we accommodate ourselves to them and find practical means of correcting their ill effects. But I know also, that laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened as new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also, and keep pace with the times. We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him when a boy, as civilized society to remain forever under the regiment of their barbarous ancestors. It is of this preposterous idea which has lately deluged Europe in blood. Their monarchs, instead of wisely yielding to the gradual change of circumstances, of favoring progressive improvement have clung to old abuses, entrenched themselves behind steady habits, and obliged their subjects to seek through blood and violence, rash and ruinous innovations, which had they been referred to the peaceful deliberations and collected wisdom of the nation, would have been put into ac-

ceptable and salutary forms. Let us follow no such examples, nor weakly believe that one generation is not as capable as another of taking care of itself and ordering its own affairs. Let us as our sister States have done, avail ourselves of our reason and experience to correct the crude essays of our first and inexperienced, although virtuous and well-meaning councils. And, lastly, let us provide in our constitution for its reversion at stated periods. What these periods should be, nature herself indicates. By the European tables of mortality, of the adults living at any one moment of time, a majority will be dead in almost 19 years. At the end of that period, then a new majority is come into place, or in other words, a new generation. Each generation is as independent of the one preceding as that was of all which had gone before. It has then, like them, a right to choose for itself the form of government it believes most promotive of its own happiness; consequently to accommodate to the circumstances, in which it finds itself, & had received from its predecessors, and it is for the peace and good of mankind that a solemn opportunity of doing this every eighteen or twenty years should be provided by the constitution, so that it may be handed on with periodical repairs from generation to generation, to the end of time, if any thing human can so long endure. It is now 40 years since the Constitution of Virginia was formed. The same tables inform us, that within that period two thirds of the adults then living are now dead. Have then the remaining third, even if they had the wish, the right to hold in obedience to their will, and to the laws heretofore made by them, the other two thirds who with them compose the present mass of adults? If they have not, who has? The dead? But the dead have no rights. They are nothing; and nothing cannot own something. Where there is no substance, there can be no accident. This corporeal globe and every thing upon it belongs to its corporeal inhabitants during their generation. They alone have a right to direct what concerns themselves alone, and to declare the law of that direction; and this declaration can only be made by the majority. That majority then, has a right to depute representatives to a convention and to make the constitution what they think will be best for themselves. * * * If this avenue be shut to the cause of suffering, it will make itself heard through that of force, and we shall go on as other nations are doing, in the endless circle of oppression, rebellion, reformation; and oppression, rebellion, reformation again; and so on forever."

The constitution of the minority Government of Maryland has now been in existence upwards of seventy years, so that every man almost, who participated in framing it must be dead. A majority of the people of that State, have for years been struggling to procure a revision of that constitution, and an acknowledgement of their rights, and when at last they have resolved upon a peaceful resumption of them, by assembling in convention they are met with every opprobrious epithet by the upholders of this despotic domination of the few over the many. No man can favor such abuses and be at heart.

A FRIEND OF POPULAR RIGHTS.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.

UNPRECEDENTED VICTORIES!! DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!!

Since the glorious achievements of 1828, the democracy have never obtained as signal victories as the present. Our triumph here is complete, and we have not the least doubt of its being equally satisfactory to the friends of equal rights, in all other parts of the state. We never believed a moment that the arts of the bank would finally prevail over the people, or that federal away could be made acceptable to freemen, under any possible modification. The result shows that the democracy of Pennsylvania are true to themselves, true to the public liberties, and invincible foes to the rule of the aristocracy. Governor Ritner and his hosts of office holders about the Capitol were gathered in for their electioneering rambles for the occasion. No extortion or expense was spared on their part to rally their followers and carry the day. But all would not do. They were unmercifully beaten in their stronghold. The following is the gratifying result in this district, where the votes are just counted off.

Harrisburg.	Susq's N. Swatara.
Congress. N. Hard. S. Ward.	
Reily,	115
Alfaria,	114
Assembly.	
Africks,	179
Sallade,	166
Kraus,	127
Gilbert,	115
Sheriff.	
Cochran,	161
Kennil,	107

Total: Reily 587, Harris 417, Alficks 668, Sallade 517, Kraus 463, Gilbert 443.

Antimasons marked with a f. Last year, Ritner's majority in the borough was 102, in Susquehanna 107, and in Upper Swatara 94!!!

N. B. We have just learned that the democratic ticket has succeeded in New Cumberland, the strongest antimasonic district in Cumberland county.

Extract from a letter, dated

YORK, Oct. 12th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I can give you but little news. The judges in the borough district have only counted off the sheriff's box; but from the result for sheriff, it is obvious that our whole ticket has carried by about 1000 majority in the county. Last year, owing to the division in our ranks, the majority was 100 against us. The gain will be 1100. From the few townships in the neighborhood that have been heard from, Logan has, in every instance, gained on his competitor over his vote in 1834. His majority then over Barnitz was 500. It cannot now be less than 1000 over Kirk.

DIED.—In this City, this morning about nine o'clock, at his residence on Water-street, Mr. William Wilgus, an old and respectable citizen.

THE Anniversary meeting of the Orphan Society will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 1st of November, at three o'clock, P. M. Oct. 20. 64—11a



THE EAGLE AMPHITHEATRE Company, AND National Gymnasium;

TWO of the most extensive corps in America, have consolidated their splendid establishments, and now offer to the public a more substantial bill of fare than has ever been presented on this side of the Atlantic. The Arena is newly and completely fitted out, with a numerous company of EQUESTRIANS, possessing unequalled talents and a stud of Hanoverian and Arabian Horses, which for beauty and management excel all previous exhibitions ever offered in this city. The performance will be accompanied with a superior Band of Music.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to view the arena during the day, to satisfy themselves of the superior manner in which this establishment is fitted up, and to prove to them how comfortably persons can be seated.

The Managers pledge themselves, that the strictest attention will be paid to gentility, and neither word nor action introduced that can offend the most delicate or susceptible mind; but such amusements only selected, as cannot fail to instruct as well as divert the intelligent and refined of every community.

This splendid establishment will be opened for the gratification of the public in Lexington, on Monday and Tuesday the 24th and 25th instant. Doors open at 6 o'clock; Performance to commence at half past 6. Admittance—Boxes 50 Cents. Pit 25. October 20, 1836.—64—1t

Richard H. Ridgely, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

[STATE OF KENTUCKY.] HAS permanently located himself in Jackson, Mississippi, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care; he will also devote part of his time to entries and sales of Land. Those who are desirous to purchase or enter lands in this or the adjoining states, by addressing him at Jackson, may rely upon prompt attention to their business. October 24, 1836.—65—ly

Intelligencer will insert as above and charge

Fall & Winter Goods

RAINEY & FERGUSON

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they are now receiving and opening a splendid stock of British, French, India, and American GOODS, suitable for the season.

Their stock of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Sateen, Blankets and Flannels; French, German and English Merinoes, and Carpeting, are very extensive.

All of which they will sell at their usual low rates. Lexington, Oct. 23, '36.—65—2m

Fayette County, Ss.

TAKEN UP by John T. Grooms, living in Lexington, A YELLOW BAY MARE 5 years old, about 14 hands high, small blaze in her face, near hind foot white to the pastern joint, with a small knot on the same; some saddle points; shod before; she had on a small saddle blanket and harness; the whole appraised to \$40, by R. Petty and John Trimble, before me, this 21st Oct. '36. DAN RADFORD, J. P. A copy. Attest, J. C. Rindles, clerk 65—3t by Walter Rodas, deffe

ENGINEER'S OFFICE L. AND O. RAIL ROAD, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17th 1836.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing 250,000 lineal feet of White Oak scantling 8 by 5 inches in length of 16, 20, 24, or 28 feet, for furnishing 30,500 sleepers of 8 feet length each. Those sleepers to be either of Locust or White Oak. Also for 120,000 sawed wedges 15 inches long, 3 inches wide, 4 inches thick at one end, and 2 inches at the other, each: these wedges to be made of either Locust, the head of Yellow Pine, Blue A. h, or seasoned White Oak.

This timber must be delivered at convenient places on the first 22 miles of the Rail Road next adjoining Louisville, on or before the 4th of July, 1837. Bids will be received until the 1st of December next, for furnishing either of the whole or any part of the above bill of timber. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to the subscriber in this city, or to Thomas Smith, Esq., the President of the Company at Lexington.

THOMAS F. PURCELL, Engineer, Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Co. Oct. 18 dtd. The Observer, Intelligencer and Gazette, Lexington, Commonwealth Franklin, Republican Madison, Gazette Cincinnati, Times Wheeling, and Statesman Pittsburgh, will publish the above one month as often as possible, and forward their bill to this office for payment. October, 24—65—8t.

JOHN W. HUNT & SON

HAVING sold their Stock of Goods, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve their partnership. All those having claims against them will present them to either of them for payment, and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment. Lexington, Oct. 19, 1836.—64—1m

FOR SALE—100 Fat Hogs. Apply at THIS OFFICE. Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

J. T. FRAZER & CO.

HAVING discontinued the Tailoring Business, have placed their notes and accounts with the undersigned for collection.

Those indebted will please come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, otherwise we are instructed to place them in suit.

HUNT & JOHNSON.

July 20th, 1836.—43—4



MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES.

DURING the month of October, the following very brilliant Lottery Schemes will be drawn. Remember, all orders by letter receive the same attention as personal application, if addressed to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Lexington, Ky.
New Albany, Ia.

A brilliant chance.

On Wednesday the 19th Oct., will be drawn at Wilmington, the

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class A, A REAL MAMMOTH.

CAPITALS.
\$50,000!! \$30,000: \$20,000: \$11,340:
2 of \$10,000: 20 of \$5,000: 2 of \$4,000:
5 of \$3,000: 5 of \$2,500: 12 of \$2,000:
15 of \$1,500: 75 of \$1,000: 100 of \$600:
126 of \$300: 126 of \$200, &c.
Tickets only \$20—Shares in proportion.

On Monday the 3d Oct. 1836, the
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
Will be drawn at Baltimore.

CAPITALS.
\$20,000; \$5,000; \$3,000; \$2,000; 25 of \$1,000
2 of \$300; &c &c
Tickets only \$5.

On Saturday, Oct 8, 1836,

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 11,
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Association, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLS
10,000 dolls!—5,000 dolls!—1,000 dolls!
\$3,000—2 of \$2500 dolls—10 of 1500 dolls
200 of 500 dolls, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion

All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Lexington, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received.

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

This Company will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life. The owners of Negro Men, Slaves, employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, J. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.

Lex Sept 23, 1836—58—tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF

BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Vaggon Maker, in whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithing, of respectable parentage, and who can read well recommended. B & H. Lex Sep 7—53—tf

JOHN STRATFORD GOINS.

WHO has been so long known in Frankfort, as a Barber, takes pleasure in notifying the citizens of Lexington, and the numerous company who visit the city, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by G. W. Tucker, nearly opposite Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where every attention shall be paid to those who may please to call on him, either to smooth their chins, throw their locks in the most fashionable style, or to render to them the health and comfort of warm or cold baths, for which the premises are so eminently calculated.

He will be always found on his post, and every exertion used to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Lexington, Oct 17, 1836—63—tf

TRANSLYVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on

Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY;

Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL;

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOKE.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children by Doctor RICHARDSON.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SMITH.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANDELL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted.

The fee for the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty.

C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.

Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836—37—t Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be returned, viz: Journal & Advocate of Louisville; Eagle, Louisville; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn; Republican, St. Louis, Mo; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal Intelligencer, Vicksburg, Miss; Bulletin, New Orleans, Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Milledgeville, Geo; Republican, Savannah; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington city.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful country residence upon the Tate's creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Morton. The place contains about 50 Acres, in an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,

or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington.

July 15, 1836—38—tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MEDICINES,

particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.

150 " GLAUBER do

75 " GUM ALGAE

75 " PULV. RHUBARB,

40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL,

15 " GUM OPIUM,

12 doz. SWALIM'S CELEBRATED PAIN-EXPELLER, for the cure of

Scrofula,

5 bbls. Cold Express CASTOR OIL, superior,—warranted

5 " ALCOHOL, &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of

SAML. C. TROTTER, Cheapside,

near the North'n Bk. Lexington, Ky.

July 20, 1836—39—tf

Tontine House.

HENRY DAY

WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and acquaintances, and the public in general, that he has opened a COFFEE HOUSE, under the above name, on Mill street, next door to J. L. McCracken's Grocery, and nearly opposite Mr. Girm's Confectionary. His stock of superior WINES and LIQUORS, and close attention to business, induces him to believe that he will receive a portion of public patronage.

His stock is composed of the following assortment:

Champagne, (best brands),

Old Malaga,

Golden Sherry,

Pale do

Muscad,

Claret, (Medoc & St Julian)

Best quality Old Port,

Sauterone, (white),

Malaga,

Burcelonia,

Lisbon,

Old Cognac Brandy,

Holland Gin,

St. Croix Rum,

Old Peach Brandy,

Also—An assortment of

BEST FRENCH CORDIALS.

He has also fitted up his upper large and commodious Room, at a great expense, for the purpose of accommodating Society Meetings and Wine Parties.

Lex. July 13, 1836—39—tf

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55—tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN since the 1st inst. Four P. J. Prichard, two of which were manufactured by W. & S. C. George, with their names branded on each beam. The other two were manufactured by Raymond & Hart of Cincinnati, with their names painted on each beam. The hand hold on the handles of the Cincinnati ploughs not painted nor slit; the mould board very similar to Rockhill's, and ground smooth on the face.

The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief and ploughs.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lex. Sept 20 1836—67—1m—sw—

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which rendered it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river:—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement of their operations, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES COOK.

April 23,—16—f—Dayton Dr. Herald.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, HIRSH S. COOK, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.

Lex. June 6, 1836—36—t

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

H. C. COONS, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Combs's Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.

Lexington, Aug. 15, 1836. 47—tf

BACON, BACON!

JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kegs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.

ROBERT GRAY.

Lex. August 15, 1836—46.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, AND CHARLESTON

Rail Road Company.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Governor of Kentucky, Commissioner for receiving subscriptions for the stock of the aforesaid company, will open Bunks for the subscription of Sixty Thousand Shares. One Hundred Dollars each, at the Hotel of Mr. John Brennan, on the third Monday in October next, and keep the same open, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon for six successive days.

MADISON C. JOHNSON,

ROBERT WICKLIFFE,

DA NIEL BRADFORD, Commissioners.

Lexington, Sept. 26, 1836.—59—td

Observer and Intelligencer insert til the day.

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF THE MONITOR.

THE publisher of this paper, partaking of the general feeling of the democracy of Kentucky, as regards the prospects of success for their candidates in the ensuing November elections; and believing in the propriety of the publication of a paper, in which the opinions of their friends, in speaking before the people sound political intelligence, and counteracting the baleful efforts of their foes; is induced to suggest in his political friends and patrons, the propriety of extending the circulation of the Maysville Monitor, as an auxiliary in the consummation of this desired end. His exertions to render the Monitor useful in the cause of patriotism and democracy, while they have been assiduous and untiring, have been attended with an inconsiderable expense. The extension of the subscription list, he flatters himself, may be attended with results favorable to the promotion of the cause of Republican principles, and destructive to faction: at the same time it will enable him to persevere in the improvement of his paper.

Our friends in the State are sufficiently aware of the sleepless vigilance of their opponents at all times, to know that their success in the late election will be attended with no relaxation of their efforts, but on the contrary will inspire and embolden them to greater daring and outrage, than has ever yet marked their hostility to the purity of republican principles. Their editors, their office-holders, their organs, and private members, will be in the field, and every effort that interest, malice, or ingenuity can suggest, will be placed in speedy requisition. Prudence, justice, nor even the restraints of morality, will be regarded, when an object as great as the overthrow of the towering colossus of American rights is before their vision. Their phalanx of newspapers, whose editors long for the spoils of victory, with more anxiety than the warriors of the field, will be ready to display in the late encounter, a reckless and daring industry, seldom if ever exceeded by any political partisans. What may we not expect from them in the succeeding conflict? Their papers find their way into every nook and corner of the State, and if we expect to cope with them, we should at least be placed upon an equal footing. Let the first object then be to give a wide circulation to the Democratic paper in the State. Let them follow the poison for which they will carry the antidote. Let our friends in every county from committees, and make this a primary object of their creation.

To make it an object with the democracy to circulate the Monitor, it will be afforded for the coming Three Months, to companies of ten, on condition of reporting this or greater number at the rate of \$5 per ten copies, if paid in advance. Single copies, or less number than ten, will cost the usual price—62½ cents for three months.

Agents and subscribers to the Monitor, are requested to use their exertions in obtaining additional names, and will confer a favor by sending them immediately to this office.

Maysville, Sept. 1st, 1836.

BOTANIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Maincross street, Lexington, Ky. Always at home when not absent.

DOCT. LEWIS'S STIMULATING LINIMENT—remarkable for relieving pain, &c. for sale by

H. T. N. BENEDICT.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE AND INFIRMARY.

HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Maincross street, Lexington.

H. T. N. BENEDICT.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED for sale.

H. T. N. B. N. B.

Sept 20—60—tf

TO PRINTERS.

VALUABLE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, my PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in Danville. The Materials are almost entirely new. It is one of the oldest Offices in the State, having sustained itself 17 years, and its patronage is still increasing. To an industrious young man just commencing business, this establishment offers an inducement rarely to be met with. Any person wishing to purchase, will call and examine its situation.

J. J. POLK.

Sept. 3—56—tf

Dr. J. M. BUSH,

WILL practice MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS, in Lexington and its vicinity. He occupies the same office with Dr. Dudley, (at the old stand) where he may be found during the day; or at night at Mrs. Critchfield's Boarding House, Jordan's Row. Lexington, July 23, 1836.—41—3m

WANTED.

A SMART active lad to assist in a Coffee House.

HENRY D. AY.

Lex. Aug. 15 1836—46—td

APPRENTICES WANTED TO THE CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS.

YOUTHS from 14 to 15 years of age, of respectable families will be preferred. Parents who have children they would like to have learn a good and profitable trade—any one which is as good, if not better than any other now followed, would do well to apply immediately to

M. GIRON,

Sept 53—td Mill street, Lexington Ky.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE Stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified, that the sixth instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 15th November next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1836—44—td

NOTICE.

A APPLICATION to be made to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or misplaced.

JOSEPH FICKLIN.

June 30th 1836—34.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, a fair colored Pocket Book with a calligraphic cover, containing all notes, at five or six silver half dollars and a good many valuable papers to me. The finder shall be welcome to the money by sending me the book and papers to the Post or Clerk's office in Nicholasville.

JOHN FISHBACK.

Jessamine co Aug 11—45

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the purchasers at my Sale last fall, that their bonds will become due on the 18th day of November next, at which time they must be promptly paid, to which time and costs; as all not paid will be indifferently put in suit for the recovery of the same.

WM. BOON.

October, 1836—63 3w

FOR RENT.

A LARGE and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Main street, well calculated for a boarding house. Enquire of

JOHN M. HEWETT.

Oct. 1st, 1836—62—tf

E. & F. FABER,

Machinists & Machine Card Manufacturers,

LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

HAVING extended their Manufactory, are now prepared to execute all orders, at the shortest notice, for Woolen Machinery, viz: Double and Single Carding Machines, Wool Pickers, Condensers, with any number of Tubes, Shearing, Brushing, and Napping Machines, Broad and Narrow, Roller Jacks of any number of Spindles, Card Cleaners, Comb Plate, Card Pliers, Spindles, Press Paper, Press Screws, Shear Blades, Revolving and vibrating, &c.

Manufacturing Machine Cards of every description, they are able to sell Wool Carding Machines at reduced prices.

They also have Machinery, and are prepared to grind Shear Blades.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1836.—63—StchP. Times

JOHN WILSON,

SILVER AND BRASS PLATER,

on Main street, nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel, where he can be had all kinds of Saddlery and Harness Mounting, Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, domestic and imported—low for cash.

Also—Hugh Wilson's Purifying Vegetable Medicine.

Oct. 13—3m—62

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Woodford County Circuit, &c. September Term, 1836.

Fielding Davis, Guardian &c., complainants,

against Joseph Everts &c., defendants.

IN CLARENCE.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel and filed his petition hereon, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Fielding Davis, Annula M. Buckingham, Dis Pathe, Family Eaton, and David Eaton, are not residents in this commonwealth and they having failed to appear and answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this court—It is therefore ordered that unless the said non resident defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of the next March term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy,

Att. RIDGELY GREATHOUSE, c. w. c. c.

Sept. 10—61—2m.

6 1-4 CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from D. McIntyre, an indentured apprentice to the haking business, named Henry Lamprey. He is a tall thin boy, about 16 years of age. It is supposed, he has fled from his master's house in the city. I will prosecute all persons who will harbor or shelter him, and give the above reward for his return.